Chronic Disease Indicators: Indicator Definition

Congestive heart failure, mortality

Category:	Cardiovascular Disease
Demographic Group:	All resident persons.
Numerator:	Deaths with International Classification of Diseases (ICD)-10 code I50.0 (ICD-9 code 428.0) as the underlying or contributing (any mentioned) cause of death among residents during a calendar year.
Denominator:	Midyear resident population for the same calendar year.
Measures of Frequency:	Annual number of deaths. Annual mortality rate — crude and age-adjusted (standardized by the direct method to the year 2000 standard U.S. population, distribution 1*) — with 95% confidence interval.
Time Period of Case Definition:	Calendar year.
Background:	Congestive heart failure (CHF) is the leading principal diagnosis for Medicare hospital claims.
Significance :	Approximately 75% of persons with CHF have antecedent hypertension. During 1979–1996, hospitalization for CHF increased by 130%. Substantial differences in CHF death rates and preventive measures exist by race, age, sex, place of residence, and other demographic factors.
Limitations of Indicator:	Because congestive heart failure is a chronic disease and can have a long preclinical phase, years might pass before changes in behavior or clinical practice affect population mortality.
Data Resources:	Death certificate data from vital statistics agencies (numerator) and population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census or suitable alternative (denominator). http://wonder.cdc.gov/
Limitations of Data Resources:	Causes of death and other variables listed on the death certificate might be inaccurate.
Healthy People 2010 Objectives:	No objective.

* See Klein RJ, Schoenborn CA. Age adjustment using the 2000 projected U.S. population. Hyattsville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, 2001. Healthy people 2010 statistical notes, no. 20. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf